YOL. 11.

W. JENKINS.

.The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind ... . Cortanian.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1823.

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### Didactic.

DEVOTIONAL LIFE.

he following letter from Dr. Doddridge to a friend, will, notwithstanding its length, be read with interest :

ince you desire my thoughts in writing, nd at large, on the subject of our late conrsation, viz. "By what particular meheds, in our daily conduct, a life of devotion ad usefulness may be most happily main-hined and secured?" I set myself with erfulness to recollect and digest the nts which I then gave you, hoping it may of some service to you in your most imortant interests, and may also fix on my dd everlasting endearments to it.

2. The directions you will expect from eon this occasion, naturally divide themelves into three heads. How we are to reart freely to you with regard to each, will leave you to judge how far these s may suit your circumstances; aiming tleast to keep between the extremes of a estitious strictness in trifles, and of an lent remissness, which, if admitted in the things, may draw after it criminal negcts, and at length yet more criminal in-

& [L] In the beginning of the day, it the sanctuary. old certainly be our care to lift up our

4. For the first of these, it seems exmedingly natural. There are so many many suggest a great variety of hous reflections and ejaculations, which are obvious, that one would think a serious ind could hardly miss them. The ease and erfulness of our mind at our first awak-; the refreshment we find from sleep; e security we have enjoyed in that deoceless state; the provision of warm and cent apparel; the cheerful light of the ming sun; or (what is not unfit to menweniences, to supply us with many usehours of life in the absence of the sun; he hope of returning to the dear society of hope of returning to the dear society of a friends; the prospect of spending anther day in the service of God, and the in-present of our own minds; and, above the lively hope of a joyful resurrection an eternal day of happiness and glory. by of these particulars, and many more, with matter of pleasing reflection, and deerful praise, while we are rising. And is our farther assistance, when we are one at this time, it may not be improper speak sometimes to ourselves, and some-lacs to our heavenly Father, in the natural pressions of joy and thankfulness. Perhit me, Sir, to add, that if we find our barts in such a frame at our first awaking, the that is just matter of praise, and the after, as perhaps it is an answer to the eaver with which we lay down.

5. For the exercise of secret devotion in orning, which I hope will generally be whist work, I cannot prescribe an exact had, consult your own taste in some mea-The constituent parts of the service ar, in the general, plain. Were I to pro-lose a general model for those who have

fluences of the blessed Spirit, which have And let us be habitually sensible of the led our hearts to God, or are then engaging need we have of the Divine blessing to make us to seek him. This, as well as other offices of devotion afterwards mentioned, must be done attentively and sincerely; for, not of God, not to praise him at all. This adwith God, declaring our continued repeated ticularly of living to his glory the ensuing

7. It may be proper, after this, to take a remembering that the faculties of the huprospect of the day before us, so far as we man nature, and the advantages of the can properly foresee, in general, where and Christian revelation, were not given us in how it may be spent; and seriously to reflect, "How shall I employ myself for suit of some great and honourable end, and God this day? What business is to be done, to indulge ourselves in amusements and diand in what order? What opportunities may I expect, either of doing or of receiv- in a scheme of rational and manly, benevoing good? What temptations am I likely to lent and pious conduct. be assaulted with, in any place, company, or circumstance which may probably occur? dences; it will be useful to regard the Dihow shall I be safest now?"

8. After this review, it will be proper to offer up a short prayer, begging that God would quicken us to each of these foreseen he would grant us success in such or such a that he would help us to discover and improve unforeseen opportunities, to resist unsurprise us in the day on which we are en-

9. I would advise you after this to read some portion of scripture; not a great deal, for the whole Bible in its course; but some other hand, Providence is to be regarded in select lessons out of its most useful parts; perhaps ten or twelve verses; not troubling ourself much about the exact connexion, or other critical niceties which may occur, (though at other times I would recommend into a patient submission, from this considwho mind a deeper sense of my obligations of them to your inquiry, as you have ability and opportunity:) but considering them thers. I esteem attempts of this kind merely in a devotional and practical view. Here take such instructions as readily present themselves to your thoughts, repeat direction. It is a reflection which we should them over to your own conscience, and particularly make with relation to those are to cherish sentiments of this kind will charge your heart religiously to observe little cross accidents (as we are ready to and act upon them under a sense of the Di- call them) and those infirmities and follies vine authority which attends them. And in the temper and conduct of our intimate if you pray over the substance of this scrip-ture, with your Bible open before you, it compose us. And it is the more necessary may impress your memory and your heart to guard our minds here, as wise and good and God—in the beginning—the progress may impress your memory and your heart to guard our minds here, as wise and good men often lose the command of themselves were deeply, and may form you to a command of themselves and the close of the day. I will open my piousness and variety both of thought and on these comparatively little occasions; expression in prayer.

10. It might be proper to close these devotions with a psalm or hymn; and I re-joice with you, that through the pious care

which have occurred to me, relating to the state to God as soon as we awake, and thile we are rising, and then to set our kives seriously and immediately to the serious in the devotions of the morning.

which have occurred to me, relating to the progress of the day, are these: That we be serious in the devotions of the day; that is, in the prosecution of our worldly calling; the prosecution of our worldly calling; that we be temperate and prudent in the recreations of it; that we carefully mark the keep up a lively and humble dependence upon the Divine influence, suitable to every emergency of it; that we govern our thoughts well in the solitudes of the day, and our discourses well in the conversations of it. These, Sir, were the heads of a sermon which you lately heard me preach on this occasion, and to which I know you rediffered by the great Author of all our ferred in that request which I am now endeavouring to answer. I will, therefore, touch upon the most material hints which

fell under each of these particulars. 12. (1.) For seriousness in devotion, whether public or domestic; let us take a few moments before we enter upon such solemnities, to pause and reflect on the perfections of the God we are addressing, on the importance of the business we are commencing, on the pleasure and advantage of a watchfulness over our own spirits, and check the first wanderings of thought. And when the duty is over, let us immediately reflect on the manner in which it was performed, and ask our consciences whether we have reason to conclude that we are accepted of God in it. For there is a certain manner of going through these offices, which is impossible for God to approve; and if we have inadvertently fallen into it, we ought to be deeply humbled before God for it, lest

our very prayer become sin. 13. (2.) As for the hours of worldly bu-13. (2.) As for the hours of working our munication precede out of my minister, that it is good to the use of edifying, that the length of time which elapses before appetite hands; or whether it be the labour of it may minister grace to the heavers! When the length of time which elapses before appetite retains again: according to these rules, a learned life, not immediately relating to entering upon difficulties, Lord, give me the editor's own experience gives a decided religious matters; let us set to the prosecution or the strength of the leapses before appetite religious matters; let us set to the prosecution or the strength of the leapses before appetite religious matters; let us set to the prosecution or the strength of the strength of the leapses before appetite religious matters; let us set to the prosecution of the strength of the length of time delapses before appetite religious matters; let us set to the prosecution of the labour of the length of time delapses before appetite religious matters; let us set to the prosecution of the labour of the length of time delapses before appetite religious matters; let us set to the prosecution of the labour of the labour of the length of time delapses before appetite religions. the hands; or whether it be the labour of a learned life, not immediately relating to religious matters; let us set to the prosecureligious matters; let us set to the proseculoc most may have) it should be this:

6. To begin the stated devotions of the
loc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc most may have as work, and does only the busiloc with a solemn act of praise, offered to
loc on our knees, and generally with a low
ret distinct voice, acknowledging the most
ones work, and have are never
some people, who yet think they are never
some people, wh

our labours successful,

14. (3.) For seasons of diversion; let to offer our praises heartily, is, in the sight chosen; that they be pursued with a good us take care that our recreations be well intention, to fit us for a renewed application dress of praise may properly be concluded to the labours of life; and thus that they with an express renewal of our covenant be only used in subordination to the honour of God, the great end of all our actions. Let resolution of being devoted to him, and par- us take heed that our hearts be not estranged from God by them; and that they do not take up too much of our time; always vain; but that we are always to be in purversions no farther than as they make a part

afflictions. In our comforts, whether more common or more extraordinary; that we find ourselves in continued health; that we are furnished with food for our support and duties; that he would fortify us against pleasure; that we have so many pleasant each of these apprehended dangers; that ways of employing our time; that we have so many agreeable friends, and those so business undertaken for his glory; and also good and so happy; that our business goes on prosperously; that we go out and come in safely; and that we enjoy composure expected temptations, and to bear patiently and cheerfulness of spirit, without which and religiously any afflictions which may nothing else could be enjoyed. All these nothing else could be enjoyed. All these should be regarded as Providential favours, and due acknowledgments should be made to God on these accounts, as we pass through such agreeable scenes. On the every disappointment, in every loss, in every pain, in every instance of unkindness from those who have professed friendship; and we should endeavour to argue ourselves who, calling up reason and religion to their assistance, stand the shock of great calami-

ties with fortitude and resolution. 16. (5.) For watchfulness against tempof Dr. Watts, and some other sacred poets, tation; it is necessary, when changing our we are provided with so rich a variety for place or our employment, to reflect, the assistance of the closet and family on "What snares attend me here?" And as these occasions, as well as for the service of this should be our habitual care, so we should especially guard against those snares 11. [II.] The most material directions which in the morning we foresaw. And which have occurred to me, relating to the when we are entering on those circumstances in which we expected the assault, we be serious in the devotions of the day; that should reflect, especially if it be a matter we delight in the business of it, that is, in of great importance, "Now the combat is the prosecution of our worldly calling; going to begin; now God and the blessed angels are observing what constancy, what fortitude there is in my soul; and how far providences of the day; that we cautiously the Divine authority, and the remembrance guard against the temptations of it; that we of my own prayers and resolutions will weigh with me, when it comes to the

trial." 17. (6.) As for dependence on Divine grace and influence, it must be universal; and since we always need it, we must never lorget that necessity. A moment spent in humble, fervent breathings after the communications of the Divine assistance, may do more good than many minutes spent in mere reasonings; and though indeed this should not be neglected, since the light of reason is a kind of Divine illumination, yet still it ought to be pursued in a due sense of our dependence on the Father of lights; or, where we think ourselves wisest, we may become vain in our imaginations. Let us, therefore, always call upon God; and say, for instance, when we are going to pray, Lord, fix my attention! Awaken my holy regular and devout attendance, and on the affections, and pour out upon me the Spirit guilt and folly of an hypocritical formality. of grace and supplication. When taking When engaged, let us maintain a strict up the Bible, or any other good book, Open up the Bible, or any other good book, Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law. Enlighten mine understanding! Warm my heart! May my good resolutions be confirmed, and all the course of my life in a proper manner regnlated! When addressing ourselves to any worldly business, Lord, prosper thou the work of mine hands upon me, and give thy our own hearts will immediately tell us it blessing to my honest endeavours! When going to any kind of recreation, Lord. bless my refreshments; le me not forget thee in them, but still keep thy glory in view! When coming into company, Lord, may I do and get good! Let no corrupt com-

# Scripture Allustrations.

From the London Christian Observer. SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS FROM MO-DERN TRAVELS.

Esther v. 2. So Esther drew near and touched the top of the sceptre.—Permission observations of all ages prove that such to do this intimated favour. By the following extract it appears that a custom in late traveller, after describing a Moorish encampment, adds: "The interval be- former is remarked by Plutarch, among tween the two horns of the half-moon is many other writers; when he says, that occupied by the Bey's horses, by two of the those persons who have not much fat are Pacha's standards, and by eight bronze more healthy than others; and the latter pieces of artillery, mounted upon most clumsy and unwieldy carriages: between the Pacha's standards are displayed two immense banners of the Prophet, constantly guarded by two scheriffs; and between the banners is fixed the staff of authority. This symbol of sovereignty is sent by the Grand Signor to the Pacha, and is considered as conveying an emanation of the supreme power of the Sublime Porte. Whenever table aliments, which nourish more slowly, any adventurer succeeds in overturning the government of a Pacha and usurping his power and title, the Grand Signor hastens to send him the staff of authority, in order, that, notwithstanding his incapacity to de-pose him, the long-established notion, that the exercise of the sovereign power can proceed only from the Porte, may remain in undisputed force. Any malefactor, be his crime what it may, who can contrive to reach and touch this staff, is safe from punishment."-Dr. P. de Cella's Narrative of an expedition from Tripoli to Egypt, in

Matthew viii. 20 The Son of Man bath not where to lay his head.—This expression has been interpreted as meaning he had literally no home of his own: but considerable light is thrown upon if by two passages from the Arabic History of Abulpharagius; in the first of which, having stated that Saladin had animated his soldiers to the storming of Tyre, he says, that no place now re-mained to the Franks where they could lay their head, except Tyre. And again, after is no fermentation, but a putrefactive pro-relating that the Arabs had stormed Acca, cess, by whi h volatile salts, corresponding or Ptolemais, he says, that no place was in pungency with alkalies, are produced. left to the Franks on the coast of this (the Mediterranean) sea, where they could lay their head.—From these two passages it would appear that the meaning of the Evangelist is, that Jesus Christ had no secure and fixed place of residence.

Deuteronomy xxi. 4-9. And the elders of that city shall bring down the heifer unto a rough valley, which is neither eared nor sown-and all the elders of that city, that are next unto the slain man, shall wash their hands over the heifer .- The holding of public conventions in the open air was not peculiar to the East. In the days of Ina, king of the West Saxons, who, according to Sir H. Spelman, began to reign ann. 712, and died 727, councils in England were generally held in open fields, on the bank of some river, for the convenience of water. This John, in whose 17th year a famous parliament was held in a meadow between Staines and Windsor, called Runemed, "the Mead of Counsel," or " of the Council," from the Saxon word roedan, "to consult."-Hodu's

Eng. Coun. Judges ix. 6. And all the men of Shechem gathered together, and all the house of Millo, and went, and made Abimelech king by the plain of the pillar that was in Shechem (marg. by the oak of the hillar.)-English councils were formerly held under wide-spreading oaks. Thus Augustine, the first arch-bishop of Canterbury, met the British bishops under an oak in Worcestershire, which was therefore called, as Bede tells us, Augustine's oak. And Berkshire, or Barkshire, has its name, as it were-Bare-oakshire-from a large dead oak in the forest of Windsor, where they continued to hold provincial councils near its trunk, as had been done more anciently under its extensive and flourishing branches.-Ibid.

## Medical.

From the New Monthly Magazine.
ANIMAL FOOD.

The juices of animals have indisputably nearer affinity with ours than the juices of vegetables; hence our digestive powers are capable of secreting from them a co-pious nutriment. On this account it is that animal food, upon the whole, is more nutritious than vegetable, or rather that it nourishes the body more abundantly and more speedily.\* A speedy and copious nutrition is not always beneficial; nay, there are persons

\* " The best tests of the restorative qualities of food are, a small quanty of it satisfying hunmunication preceed out of my mouth, but ger, the strength of the pulse after it, and

to whom it would prove extremely injurious; I shall probably take some future occasion of entering more largely into this matter; suffice it then, here, to illustrate my opinion by a single example. There are numbers of persons inclined to corpulence, who are unhealthy merely because they possess a superabundance of nutritious juices. The persons are either liable to be actually afflicted with many diseases, or that they are degree analogous to this is still prevalent. in a dangerous state, which threatens them with rapid disorders and sudden death. The is testified by Hippocrates, who declares that a person's health is most precarious when it has arrived at its highest degree. Were such persons fed on gravy, soups, and the flesh of young animals and their marrow, like Achilles, their danger would be incontestibly augmented, and their already superabundant juices increased. To these we ought, on the contrary, to recommend vegeand in a less degree; and if they would hold life by a more secure tenure, they must abstain from all sorts of food which, from a confusion of ideas, are commonly considered as the most nutritious and the most salutary. They must take for their models the temperate philosophers of antiquity, who could sacrifice without regret their palate to their health. Agesilaus once received a present consisting of extraordinary luxuries for eating and drinking; but he kept no part of them for himself excepting a little flour, and merely tasted the rest. Lysander was still more abstemious, when a dish of the greatest delicacies was presented to him, "Give it to the Helots," (the slaves in Sparta,) said he, choosing ra-

ther to adhere to his usual simple fare. Besides their nutritive property, animal aliments have another grand quality, which essentially distinguishes it from the vegetable, and this is, their disposition to putrefaction. When vegetables decay they generate an acid: but when flesh decays, there

It is proper to observe, that chemists give the generic name of salts to all those bodies which are soluble in water, and which, when dissolved, communicate a taste. From the taste it was first discovered, that there is a great difference between the salts. Some have an acid taste; and all salts belonging to this class may be detected by other tests, and, among the rest, by giving a red colour to syrup of violets, when they are mixed with it. Other salts have an alkaline taste, and when mixed with syrup of violets, turn it not red, but green. When an acid salt is mixed with an alkaline, an effervescence ensues, and a salt of a middle, or neutral kind is produced, which imparts neither a red nor a greencolour to the syrup of violets. These three species of salts, the acid, the alkaline, and the neutral, consticustom, we find from Matt. Westm. (ad. an. tute the essential parts of all bodies, in so far 1215) continued even to the time of King as they can be tasted; and from them chiefly we must judge of the effect of all sorts of food on the human body.

I have observed that the alimentary substances belonging to the vegetable kingdom produce more acid; whereas the animal vield in putrefaction a volatile alkali. As, then, acids excite appetite, quench thirst, allay the heat of the blood, prevent its too great fluidity by their astringency, and resist putrefaction; and as the alkalies have a contrary effect; it must be obvious that it cannot be matter of indifference to all persons, under all circumstances, whether they live upon a vegetable or an animal et Persons whose juices are already in a putrid state, or have a tendency to putridity, for instance, scorbutic persons, or patients attacked with putrid fevers, would destroy themselves by taking strong soups or other sorts of animal food; whereas acids from the vegetable kingdom would be much better adapted to their cases. Those, on the other hand, would be equally imprudent, with acid, should eat fruit, or use vinegar; for, to them, soups and animal food would be much more beneficial. These considerations lay the first ground-work for medicinal

Whoever knows what kinds of food are beneficial for persons who are disposed eiher to acidity or to putrefaction of the inices, will soon learn to cook for such as

on Diet, p. 110, it appears, that 'when he fed upon roasted goose, he was much more vigorous both in body and mind, than with any other food.'-That fish is less nutritive than flesh, the speedy return of hunger after a dinner of fish is sufficient proof:—when a trainer at fish is sufficient proof:—when a trainer at Newmarket wishes to waste a jockey, he is not allowed pudding, if fish can be had. Crabs, lobsters, prawns, &c. unless thoroughly boiled (which those sold ready boiled seldom are.) are tremendously indigestible. Shell-fish have long held a high rank in the catalogue of easily digestible and speedy restorative foods: of these, oysters certainly deserve the best character; but we think that they as well as eggs, gelatinous substances, rich broths &c. have acquired not a little more reputation from these qualities than they deserve."—Art of Invigorating Life, p. 29.

are in health. Neither acid nor alkali ought to predominate in our juices: consequently all the dishes of each meal, and the daily series of all the meals, ought to be governed by a reference to this principle. We ought not to make a meal entirely either on fruits which have a manifest acidity, or on animal substances which tend to putre-faction; at least we should not continue this diet for several successive days, or repeat it too often. I have already observed, that from the mixture of acid and alkaline aliments a neutral salt is produced. This contract a neutral salt is produced. This salt possesses powerful medicinal properties. It dissolves the slimy humour in the stomach tables which tend to increase actuaty should not be eaten without the addition of animal from Mr. Salt, requesting them, in the food, which yields an alkali; that, from the name of the Pasha, but in a very kind mansons disposed to fever and effervescence of as follows: the blood, should take more acid than alka-

dominates in their juices. Others, on the tribution of the Scriptures, or to missionary contrary, should never take acids without labours, except among Mussulmans them-an alkaline admixture, for the purpose of selves; and that the need of caution at the generating in the stomach, by means of this present moment, arises, in part at least, admixture, a digestive neutral salt, to ba- from the present political state of Turkey. lance the effects of the other two, and to Here then is a wide and promising field promote the due mixture of the juices, actually laid open before us for labours Flesh-meat, and soups made with it, fowls among nominal Christians and Jews. It and fish, are all things which counteract seems improper to cause it to be shut acidity, but encourage the putrefaction of against us, by attempting to force open a the juices. Fruit in its natural state, or door, which Providence seems to have clospreserved, sallad, vinegar, lemon, milk, and ed against us. Still opportunities may ocwine, are remedies against putrefaction, but cur of giving the Scriptures to Mussulmans, promote acidity. Let the one be taken with and of speaking to them about Christianity. the other, and neither acidity nor putrefac- Now and then we meet one who has traveltion will be encouraged; the healthy juices led in Europe, or who reads European will continue in that state, and the stomach books, who is liberal and tolerant in his will digest easily and quickly. The cook ideas. To such persons, and to our teachof every great man ought to be acquainted ers, and to men of letters with whom we with the constitution of his master, for become acquainted, we may speak of the great men in general take care not to know Son of God, and give them the Gospel. of the cook, or the physician, that he draw chase the Scriptures of their own accord. up the bill of fare, and set nothing but By enlightening and reformed nominal wholesome dishes on the table. But how can Christians in Turkey, we are preparing the this be done, unless the cook be at the same time a physician, or the physician a cook? It must be obvious that the science of medicinal cookery, though founded on such their errors, and teaching them the truth.

Way, and raising up agents to bear a part the subjects referred to them as will enable the Directors, it is believed, to conclude upon a judicious purchase very shortly.

The auxiliary societies, and indeed, the plain principles, requires no small degree of intelligence and circumspection. For a per- should walk, for we lift our souls to thee." son in good health, its aim should be to set

the powers of his digestive organs; and

these depend on his way of life, habits, and

passions. Care should be taken, at the same to, they thus speak of the interesting scene-

ry in view.

time, to proportion them in such a manner as that they shall not threaten him either with acidity or putrefaction; and therefore all his dishes, sauces, drinks, and repasts; in general, should be ranged on his table like two armies; the acidity of one of which should destroy the alkaline tendency of the battle, which is the stomach. In catering for an invalid, due attention should be paid, not only to the disordered state of his stomach and his juices, but also to the season, the weather, and twenty other circumstances, which decide for, or against the use of various species of food. As a damp, warm air, predisposes our juices to putrefaction, we ought, at such a time, either to abstain from animal food altogether, or to associate with it such a proportion of substances of an acid nature as to give the latter a preponderance in the nutritive juices. In severe cold, we should scarcely be content with acid matters, which cool the bloodsuch weather requires animal food. Much depends also on the kind of life we lead, and whether a person is obliged to work hard or not. In the first case, broths or soups would be very unsuitable, because fight and liquid food passes off too quickly with strong exercise in the cold air, and leaves the craving stomach without stay. Brown bread, fat pork, and pudding, are dishes fit for labouring people in winter; but for those who follow sedentary occupations, soups, broths, and the flesh of young animals, and tender food are better adapted.

precaution: for, as to acid food, I have already stated that the Gymnosophists, and many thousand others, have grown old upon ments which dispose our juices to putrefacthat a mamber of people in America, being to the air, and on the soup made from it sure in having made our acquaintance. without any salt, this wretched fare was at first extremely disgusting to them; but afwhether any of the women could read. As for peculiar joy and thanksgiving. The surprised at such strange questions, they may serve to dispet the fears of these who imagine that it is impossible they may serve to dispet the fears of these who imagine that it is impossible there in town who can read?" "No." "Is there not one directions of the physicians in regard to diet has been established in Calcutta.—A Bethel Society in Calcutta, by the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of inferent denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of inferent denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of inferent denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of of the day for the 2d Saturday in January.

In the Senate, Mr. Winder presented the memorial of a committee of the state of Maryland, appointed (in prusuance of the day for the 2d Saturday in January.

In the Senate, Mr. Winder presented the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service, is performed by the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service is performed by the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service is performe

Missionary.

PALESTINE MISSION.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Journal of Messrs. Fisk, King and Wolff, while in Egypt, on their way to Jerusa-

Monday, March 10, 1823. We awoke in sight of the high minarets of Girge. Went and intestines, and renders it fluid. As this first to pay our respects to the Bishop, and neutral salts must tend to excite it. They, moreover, gently stimulate the fibres of the stomach and intestines, and promote their apartments were entirely without for the stomach and intestines, and promote their apartments were entirely without for the stomach and intestines, and promote their apartments were entirely without for the stomach and intestines, and promote their apartments were entirely without for the stomach and intestines, and promote their apartments were entirely without for the stomach and intestines. motion. Not only are the digestive powers except a mat of reeds spread on the floor, hereby increased, but the natural evacuations on which we sat; but they were cleaner facilizated. They moreover keep the nutritive faices in a fluid state, and dissolve the been received by the Coptic clergy. After viscosis humours, which might otherwise waiting a while, the Bishop awoke, and we obstruct the channels that are intended to were invited into his presence. He was in conduct those juices into the blood; in feeble health, as might be expected from short they are one of the finest medicines his age, which is ninety years. For thirty-one years he has been Bisnop of his dioins. Accordingly, nothing is more advisa-tess. The Kumus told us, that there were the than to make such a choice of dishes, in Egypt twelve Bishopries, two east of the and such an arrangement of meals, that one Nile, and ten west of it. The whole numshall serve to correct the other, and that ber of Coptic priests we estimated at two the result of their mixture in the stomach hundred and thirty, or two hundred and shall be a compound operating in the man-ner 8f a neutral salt. The whole secret reason, set it much higher. The reasons he consists in a due intermixture of vegetable assigns, why the number of Bishoprics is so have been permitted to preach the Gospel and animal food, and of their condiments. small, is the poverty and tribulation, which

mixture of the two, the contents of the sto- ner, to forbear arguing on points of religious much may partake of a neutral salt. Per- belief with Mussulmans. They then remark

This letter implies that there is no imline food; because the heat, as it seems, is pediment whatever on the part of the Musoccasioned by an alkali which already pre- sulmans, or of the government, to the distoo much themselves. It is mostly required Mussulmans, also, come sometimes to pur-Lord, teach us the way in which we Wednesday, 12. They ascended a mounbefore him such aliments as are adapted to tain, which rose immediately from the east bank of the river, for the purpose of surveving a grotto. After describing the grot-

Sitting down in one of the windows, we cast our eyes over one of the most enchant- furnished the Board with many interesting ing scenes in nature. From an elevation of two hundred feet, we looked down on the Nile meandering through the plains that are enriched and fertilized by its waters; other, as soon as they nicet in the field of while these plains present to the eye a variety and richness of vegetation seldom seen. Flocks were grazing in every direction; numerous small villages, surrounded by groves of palm trees, increased the variety and beauty of the scenery; while on the opposite side of the river, rose the barren hills that skirt the Lybian desert. It chant there-subsequently was in the emwould have been a delightful scene for a ploy of a merchant at Hamburgh, and landscape painter It would have been a romantic spot for a sentimental poet. And year in the Prussian army.-For some time surely a hermit, if truly pious, might in this he resided at Paris, and then went to Frankcell contemplate the works of God with no ordinary degree of tranquillity and peace.

A Catholic Missionary.

In the afternoon we went to Tahta, half an hour's walk west of the river. found several schools for boys; but in Egypt we no where hear of girls at school. To the Copts we sold the last books we brought from Cairo. There is a Catholic convent, at which we called, and found Padre Francesco, a missionary of the Propaganda, who has been here eight years. He received us kindly; and after we told him who we were, he took care to tell us that he is not one of the superstitious priests. We offered him an Italian Bible and some I introduce these examples merely to tracts, which he received with a thousand show what extensive knowledge on aging thanks, and afterwards gave us one of his to possess to be minutely particular in regard to food and diet. Fortunately, it is der his care about five hundred Catholic possible for us to live without this extreme Copts in and around Tahta. There are thanks, and afterwards gave us one of his Arabic sermons in manuscript. He has unfour Catholic establishments in Upper Egypt, viz. At Tahta, Akmin, Girge, and Farshiout. Padre Francesco said there was an exclusively vegetable diet; and the no great difference between the Catholics same thing may be asserted of those alimonies and matters of discipline, he thought tion. To say nothing of many beasts of these were not essential. He hopes, there-prey, which live chiefly on putrid flesh, and fore, that one day there will be a reunion. yet attain a surprising age, I recollect hav- We expressed our hope, that the different ing read, in the narrative of some traveller, denominations of Christians will renounce each its respective errors, and so all unite compelled by necessity to subsist entirely on on the ground of primitive Christianity. To putrid beef which had been long exposed this he assented, and expressed great plea-

Thursday, 13. At 5, P.M. arrived at Abutig. The Copts have a school for boys. ter they had become accustomed to it, they would each eat a large quantity a day, and likewise. They said, no. We then asked whether any of the women could read. As

them was in sight on the top of the rugged rocks. When the man left us, we watched to see how he ascended to his habitation; but we lost sight of him behind a rock, as soon as he reached the shore. It is impossible to discover any passage. In the evening we passed a village on the east called. Sheraoune, where our Rais says there are many Copts. The Arabs told us, that the Mussulmans have both monasteries and nunneries, and that in the Faioum, a province in the west of Egypt, there is a nunney, in which are forty n

Between Cairo and Minie, are several convents and villages, at which we intended to stop on our return; but having diswhich is near them. But this, too, we were obliged to relinquish.

Retrospect of the Tour.

In our journey to Thebes we were absent from Cairo, forty-six days, and the expenses amounted, altogether, to about \$30 each We sold in Arabic, two hundred and eleven Testaments, and one hundred and twentyseven copies of Genesis, and seven Psalters; and gave away ten Testaments, forty-five copies of Genesis, and one Psalter. In other languages we have sold four, and given away five Testaments and Bibles. We also distributed two hundred and fifty tracts.

We have now been in Egypt near three months; and, in connexion with Mr. Wolff, When one dish is hable to produce acidity, either the article that is eaten along with it, the Christians are now in. They are indeed in bondage. We dined with the Kumus; the seasoning, or the following dish should be article that is eaten along with it, the dinner consisted of boiled eggs, bread, about eight hundred copies of the Bible, or barts of it, in twelve languages; and more than 2000 tracts. We have had fears, and some troubles; but the Lord has preserved us, and delivered us.

> PERIODICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE MEDI-TERRANEAN.

The Rev. William Jowett, Literary Representative of the Church Missionary Socie ty at Malta, is about to commence a Periodical Publication, at that island, for the benent of the surrounding countries. In furtherance of this important design, he is busily employed in gathering information and materials from distant quarters, which may prove useful and instructive to the inhabit ants of those countries.

### Religious.

From the Christian Hernid.

The American Society for meliorating the ondition of the Jews, are prosecuting the objects of the institution with as great rapidity as the vast importance, and the novelty of their undertaking will permit. The Board have not yet made any purchase of land for the contemplated colony; but the several committees who have been charged with procuring information respecting a suitable location, have been very diligent in their inquirles, and have, from time to time, laid before the Board such ample details on hristian public, are anxiously looking for this decision; and we would respectfully remind them that early remittances to the Treasurer, R, Milford Blatchford, Esq. No. 140, Water-street, New-York, will be highly acceptable, as a large sum will probably be required at the incipient stage of the colony. The interest which the Society has excited on the continent of Europe has communications from the friends of Israel there, and several converts from Judaism to Christianity, have already come to co-operate with the Society, or to join the colony. Zadig, who has just arrived from London. Mr. Z. is a native of Breslau, the capital of Silesia in Prussia. His father was a rich Jew of that city, and placed this son in the Magdelen High School of his native town. He was afterwards apprenticed to a merwhile there, he was drafted to serve one fort. During this period he frequently received Christian instruction from different individuals, and finally embraced the faith of Christ, and was baptized at Cologne on the 9th of June last, by the Rev. Dr. Kraft. He comes provided with testimonials from Mr. Marc, of Stockhamp, and from Mr E. F. Roenneberg, assistant foreign secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Seamen's Cause —It is stated in the "Seamen's Magazine," of Sept. 20th, that there are sixty-five Bethel Unions, thirty-three Marine Bible Societies, and fourteen or fifteen Floating Chapels and Churches in three quarters of the globe-and that there are 800,000 Mariners, who may be made, through the blessing of God, missionaries of the cross of Christ in every clime throughout the world. All the

From the Religious Intelligencer. FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

The School et Cornwall contains thirty four scholars. Of these, sixteen are in communion with thechurch, eight having lately made a profession of their faith in Christ We understand that four or five others give evidence of a change of heart, and probably the remaining tumber are sufficiently enlightened to perceive the folly and the sin of pagan supersitions.

God has thus blessed, signally blessed, the efforts which have been made; and the expectations of the founders of that school have, thus far, been more than realized. The conversion of sinners is ever a subject of joy, but when those become pious, who will probably be the means of good to great numbers of their fellow-men, there is reason

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Meteor, Captain Gardiner, that assembly. The memorial was which arrived at New-York, on the 9th inst. London dates to the 6th, and Liverpool pa pers of the 8th of November have been reing extracts: Spain .- Among the distinguished fugi-

their native land, to seek an asyluminated of ed on this important concern, were discussively deputies of the Cortes. Two of them, ed; but without adopting them, the meeting will be meeting Yandiola and Calatrava, intended to embark for England, for the purpose of laying before the English Ministers the minute of the King's Manifesto, of the 30th September in which here is which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in which here is a specific to the september in the septemb ber, in which he made several important corrections with his own hand. "The remore surprising, as the guarantees which in it up on Thursday last:

which were given by his Port I transces | Resolved, he that the intention of callmore surprising, as the guarantees which it contains correspond with the assurances which were given by his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme to General Alava, Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

That the magnanimous declared to the comments of the

An English ship sailed from Gibraltar on An English ship sailed from with twenty fence of the cause of Liberty in the demembers of the Cortes as passengers, and ern Hemisphere, meets the entire appropriate of the constituted authorities. an English brig was to sail in a day or two robation of the constituted authorities an English brig was to sail in a day of the Commonwealth of Penisylvania. That whilst the Kings and Employees

about to retire. It is said that in Catalonia Republic shall exist on that part of the the love for the Constitution is as firmly rooted as ever, in the minds of the people .-Sea Urgel surrendered on the 22d of Octo- ted States (expressing the sentiments of ten ber.-Barcelona capitulated on the 28th; and it is reported that Mina has sworn alle- that any attempt on the part of the allie giance to Ferdinand. Riego, it is supposed, will be executed. General San Miguel, a cal systems to any portion of these continents French paper states, has committed suicide. of America, or in any manner to interfer The municipality of Madrid intend to pre-sent the Duke d'Angouleine with a sword, of the value of 75,000 francs. Captain Tear, of the brig Ruth, arrived

at Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, states that State adjourned, sine die, on Friday, the 12th the United States' ship Constitution, having instant, after a session of seven weeks. The on board our Minister to Spain, Mr. Nelson, act for abolishing imprisonment for debt, was expected to sail for Cadiz about the certain cases, was passed on Thanday third of November.

French fleet sailed from Algesiras on the the month of November, amounted first of November, and proceeded up the bales. The sales during the same more

France.-Paris dates of the 5th November announce, as certain, the dissolution of sumption of the manufactories of that di the Chambers. The Duke d'Angouleme was expected to arrive in Paris on the 5th of November. It was again reported in Paris that the Marquis La Fayette intended to visit the United States.

England.—On the authority of the Morning Herald, it is stated, that the British government have received advices, that Ferdinand has agreed to confirm the convention entered into by the late Spanish government, for the adjustment of the claims of British merchants and ship owners.

The revenue of the British government for the year ending October 18, 1823, not only equals but exceeds all expectation. It amounted to 149,227,105 sterling, notwithstanding the great reduction of taxation.

In the London papers, the Society of Friends are said to have raised and expended a larger sum for the succour of the Greeks in their present struggle, than has been furnished by all the other denominations of Christians together, in the British dominions.

Greece.-Captain Williams, of the brig Laurel, lately arrived at Boston from Smyrna, states that the Grecian and Turkish fleets were at Mytilene; no engagement had taken place between them. It was re-ported at Smyrna, that the Turkish fleet would winter there.

West Indies .- Papers from Kingston, to the 11th of November, have been received. Among the number is Mr. John Edward The Colonial House of Assembly was in session, and the all important subject of their local situation, engrossed all their attention. The Governor, in his speech on opening the session, recommends dispassionate, calm, and temperate discussions of the improvements it might be found necessary to introduce into their Slave Code.

The engrossed American Tonnage Duty Bill is stated to have been read a third time, and passed the Colonial House of Assembly, on the 6th of November.

His Majesty's schooner Union, Lieutenant Henderson, had arrived with the schooner Eugenia, under Dutch colours, which she fell in with on the 2d November, and captured after an exchange of nine shots. The Eugenia had two guns, and was originally from St. Eustatia, whence she proceeded to the coast of Calabar, Africa, and was at the time of her capture bound to St. Jago de Cu-ba, with 237 slaves on board.

## DOMESTIC.

Virginia:- From the Treasurer's report, recently made to the Legislature of this ly by the President in his late made state, it appears, that the 'Receipts, on achave effectually wakened a general constant. count of the Commonwealth from the 1st doleuce, and a disposition to afford prompt of October 1822, to the 20th of September, 1823, and of the Literary Fund and Board of Public Works from 1st Oct. 1822, to the first March last (when the 2d Auditor came into office,) amounted to \$687,-253 09; which, added to the balance on hand on the 30th Sept. 1822, of \$109,473,47 makes an aggregate of \$796,926 56; that the Disbursements during the same period, amounted to \$763,719 37—leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1823, of \$33,-037 19 at the credit of the Commonwealth." It also appears, that "of the balance on hand on the 30th Sept. last the sum of \$13,different periods anterior to the last Fiscal ally. There is a peculiar fitness, in the 063 10 had been paid into the Treasury at year, by the subscribers to the erection of a exhibition, on the part of Students, of a con-Monument to the memory of the lilustrious

Maryland.—The bill confirming the al-

questing their concurrence in the incor ion of a company to form a connexi Atlantic and western waters by a canal Atlantic and western waters by a canal; and their co-operation if necessary in the sale scription of funds for the completion of scription of the manner and on the plan process.

A meeting of the citizens of Baltim friendly to the measure of uniting the w of the Chesapeake bay and the Ohio by a Canal, leading from the city of But more through the District of Columbia Spain.—Among the distinguished held on Monday evening last, Several regulations, expressive of the opinion lutions, expressive of the opinions enterto

Pennsylvania.—The following resolution was laid on the table of the House of Reprosentatives of this State, on the 9th intantion

I hat the magnanimous declaration of the President of the United States, in the de th the remaining members who were at the Combined together to declare, that me the French army in Andalusia was have combined together to declare, that me Globe, it has afforded us the highest gratification to observe the President of the Uni millions of freemen) proclaim to the world of the United States.

New-Jersey .- The Legislature of

Rhode Island .- The imports of raw cot We learn from the same source, that a ton into the port of Providence (R.I.) for amounted to 1560 bales, which we support may be taken for the average monthly co trict of country, amounting to not far short of



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1823.

BAPTISM.

We republished, in the Star, several months since, a small tract, entitled "Scripture Manual," written about 80 years since, by the Rev. Samuel Wilson, an English clergyman, who was at one period a Prebyterian, but afterwards embraced Bap tist sentiments, and was an able writer on baptism. A friend has written to us a letter, in which he states, that "this treet has settled with me the two leading points which the author advocates, (the subjects and mode of baptism,) at the truth of which I have used more industry to arrive than any of the points tending to divide the followers of the Christian religion." Heproceeds to say, that he has held the Pedobaptist doctrines, but, he adds, "Mr. Wilson has convinced me by many and strong proofs, sound reasoning and a superior force of argument, that I was assuredly wrong."

It is an interesting coincidence, that the Rev. Robert Hall, author of "Help to Zion's Travellers," and father of the Rev. Robert Hall, Jr. of Leicester, England, was convinced of the unsoundness of the Pedobaptist doctrines, by reading Wilson's Manual.

THE GREEKS.

The recent appeals to the public feeling in favour of the Greeks, and particularly by the President in his late messege, succour. Public meetings have been hel in New-York and Philadelphia, in which the most worthy feelings and oginious were expressed. In addition to the facts, noted in our last paper, we state, with pleasure, that the students of Vale College have contributed \$460, for the relief of the Greeks, and that the students of Columbia College, (New-York,) have appointed a Committee, to receive subscriptions for the same per pose. We presume this example will be imitated by our literary institutions generdial regard for the descendants of a race, to whom learning is so largely indebted; and whose writers have supplied the models, by the unwearied contemplation of which

sermon in behalf of th adged expedient, to is support." At the meeting, in

which the venerable ed, a similar resolution emancipation of Gree ject of solicitude with not only on general p ordinary consideration cause Greece is n cour nominally Christian. her disasters, preserve forms of Christian v freedom from the bart ple, of a false faith, atterly adverse to the institutions, the cultivat advance of true reli Greece to lend import projects. There would, fect harmony with the t in reference to mission tribution among Christ the Greeks.

CARET MISSIC The total amount of this station, made by th tin, in Kentucky, incl clothing, &c. is stated, letter before us, at \$38 says, in reference to Mi tinues for us his faithfu bours, and has doubtle siderable amount since hand." This statement an estimate published in 4, on the authority of

REVIV North Hampton, ( ) and 70 persons are be regenerated by the March last.

Sidney, (Me.)-To haptized, on the 5th Dr. Chapin. Others a subjects of religious im There has lately bee val of religion in Chat several of the neighbor number of hop fal subj Chatham is estimated fifty; in Harwich, ab about sixty in Yarmo Barnstable. In severa the prospects of a reviv The following paragr

Boston Recorder: The revival in Cole tinues to advance with mencement of the reviv far as human agency is cle of ladies, who were addresses at the throne intermission of public we

The revival in Mon traced to the remarkab the last summer, which worshippers from the mediately into eternity have become hopeful There is, at the pres revival in Bozrah, Con A revival has recei Millington, Conn. No

added to the Lord. A revival has comme ford, Conn. but its exte In Leicester, N. H. t ally attentive to the thi their everlasting peace is to be found unaffecte year since the first app seriousness.

The Rev. Mr. Uphan na letter to a friend it may give you plea revival of religion ha and about 20 give ev

come religious." In Townsend, Vt. fo to the church on the In North Adams, a

commenced.

COLLEGE Amherot Collegiat himber of students is iors, 29; Sophomores Yale College .- The consists of the Preside

lessors, two Professor

Chymistry, Pharmacy

logy, one of the Heb languages, one of the Natural Philosophy, and Oratory, with Hole number, 19; acidding students in I Mudents, 71; Senior Sophomores, 123; Fre A new Chapel will ed, for the accommod the existing Chapel b Bangor (Maine) 7 It is the object of the tution to prepare you try at a less expense than is consumed in classical and theologi attended to. It is sur men, perfectly comp

may be prepared, a in many parts of ou with pasters, who n

destitute.

the incorpe onnexion of the y a canal; an its support." ppletion of said on the plan pro

, 1828.

ons adopted b of Baltimore iting the water the Ohio rive Columbia, was Several reso nions entertain were discussion, the meeting be held at the en, it is probaving resolution ouse of Repre-ne 9th instant, cention of calland House

omonwealth of embly met: claration of the es, in the de-in this Weste entire app-authorities of ylvania.—That ors of the East leclare, that no at part of the highest grati-lent of the Uniutiments of ten n to the world, t of the allied end their politiliese continents er to interfere ald be consider d independence

lature of this Friday, the 12th en weeks. The ent for debt, in Tauraday. ence (R. I.) for ounted to 2,022 e same month ich we suppose ries of that disnot fur short of value of nearly

1B. CITY,

GOSPET

ER 20, 1923. Star, several ntitled "Scrip-80 years since, on, an English period a Presmbraced Bap able writer on tten to us a let-" this trect has leading points , (the subjects truth of which to arrive than

divide the folion." He prod the Pedobap-"Mr. Wilson my and strong superior force redly wrong." dence, that the Help to Zion's ne Rev. Robert and, was conthe Pedobapilson's Manual.

public feeling nd particularlate message, general conafford prompt ave been held hia, in which opinions were he facts, noted with pleasure, lege bare conof the Greeks misia College, a Committee, he same pur imple will be utions genertness, in the ents, of a corof a race, tu debted; and the models. ion of which succeeding inda, refined

ht and lanw-York, on erent parts city and its

ish for beau-

nominally Christian. She has, through all his country." herdisasters, preserved the institutions and hrms of Christian worship. A complete freedom from the barbarous sway of a people, of a false faith, and whose habits are atterly adverse to the improvement of social institutions, the cultivation of letters, and the alvance of true religion, would enable Greece to lend important aid to missionary projects. There would, therefore, be a perfeet harmony with the tone of public feeling in reference to missions, in a general conribution among Christians, for the relief of the Greeks.

#### PAREY MISSION STATION.

The total amount of the collections for his station, made by the Rev. Corbly Marin, in Kentucky, including cash, cattle, dothing, &c. is stated, by Mr. M'Coy, in a tinues for us his faithful and successful lahours, and has doubtless collected a conan estimate published in the Star, of October 4, on the authority of a letter from Ken-

### REVIVALS.

North Hampton, (N. H.)-Between 60 and 70 persons are believed to have been regenerated by the Holy Spirit, 'since March last.

Sidney, (Me.)-Twelve persons were hantized, on the 5th instant, by the Rev Dr. Chapin. Others are believed to be the subjects of religious impressions.

There has lately been an extensive revival of religion in Chatham, Mass. and in several of the neighbouring towns. The number of hopeful subjects of the revival Chatham is estimated at one hundred and fifty; in Harwich, above one hundred; about sixty in Yarmouth; and seventy in Barnstable. In several other towns, also, the prospects of a revival are favourable. The following paragraphs we find in the

Boston Recorder: The revival in Colchester, Conn. continues to advance with power. The commencement of the revival can be traced, so far as human agency is concerned, to a circle of ladies, who were importunate in their addresses at the throne of grace, during the intermission of public worship, on the Lord's

The revival in Montville, Conn. can be rared to the remarkable providence during the last summer, which called two of the worshippers from the house of God, imaediately into eternity. About a hundred have become hopeful subjects of grace. There is, at the present time, a powerful revival in Bozrah, Conn.

A revival has recently commenced in Millington, Conn. Numbers are weekly added to the Lord.

Arezival has commenced in West Hartbrd, Conn. but its extent is not known.

In Leicester, N. H. the people are unusually attentive to the things which belong to their everlasting peace. Scarcely a family is to be found unaffected. It is more than a year since the first appearance of particular

The Rev. Mr. Upham, of Rochester, N. H. a letter to a friend in Andover, writes, "it may give you pleasure to learn, that a revival of religion has commenced here; and about 20 give evidence of having become religious."

In Townsend, Vt. forty-five were added to the church on the first Sabbath in Octo-

In North Adams, a revival has recently

# COLLEGE RECORD.

Amherst Collegiate Institution .- The Amber of students is 126-Seniors, 19; Juors, 29; Sophomores, 41; Freshmen, 37. Yale College,-The Faculty of the College Consists of the President, four Medical Prolesors, two Professors of Theology, one of Chymistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geby, one of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin nguages, one of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and one of Rhetoric and Oratory, with eight Tutors. The Hole number, 19; Resident Graduates, aciding students in Divinity, 28; Medical ed, for the accommodation of the students, he existing Chapel being too small.

Bangor (Maine ) Theological Seminary. It is the object of the founders of this institation to prepare young men for the ministry at a less expense, and in a shorter time, han is consumed in other seminaries, the lassical and theological course being both Altended to. It is supposed by many, that

grmon in behalf of the Greek cause, and, if and permanently located at Bangor in 1814, ble person for this employment. As they have had opportunity, the Managers have distributed about 50 Bibles and Testaments, which added to the mode of Surveys and Plans on the Subject of Roads and Complements and Vice and Vice and Complements and Vice and en of solicitude with the Christian public, ed as missionaries. Thirty students are et of some general principles of right and now in this seminary. The qualifications cause Greece is a country which is, at least, were twenty years ago, at most colleges in

MIDDLEBURT (N. Y.) ACADEMY.

The Rev. Joshua Bradley, having lately relinquished the duties of principal of the to him, on behalf of the Trustees, at the time of his resignation. He purposes to devote his attention to the interests of Miscollections, forming Societies, and adopting other methods to advance the objects of the Baptist General Convention: DEAR SIR-After this Academy was

chartered, the attention of the Trustees was early directed to you, as a proper person to take charge of the business of instruction. Impressed with the belief, that those who are selected to form the minds of youth, should be men of piety, as well as learning, that religious and moral instrucletter before us, at \$3866,44.—Mr. M'Coy tion should be instilled into their minds, with gys, in reference to Mr. Martin: "He conthought they found in you, as a minister of the Gospel, and an experienced teacher, all those qualifications which were necessiderable amount since his last bills came to sary to make this a respectable and usehand." This statement is made to correct ful Institution; and the experience of four years has satisfied them that they were not mistaken.

During the time this Academy has been Joseph Taylor, William Hewitt. in operation, they have witnessed with enconducted. Under your direction, it has attracted attention and drawn to it support from unexpected sources; and we believe that the fullest expectations of its founders have been more than realized. We feel a pleasure on this occasion in expressing our conviction, that your ability and experience, and the watchful care you have exercised over the interests of the Institution, have contributed much to its respectability and

usefulness. Under these impressions, we were altogether unprepared to hear your determination to retire from the Institution, and could not hear it without indulging feelings of the

Under your direction, numbers of young men have every year received the elements of a sound education, and have gone abroad into society, to their various professions, and to the many duties which life imposes.

The influence of the instructions they have received is seen and felt in the community, and we had fondly hoped would have been a reward to your own mind for your labours, and an inducement for you to continue your usefulness to the Institu-

But as your determination is otherwise, e hope that your talents and learning wil continue to exert a happy influence upon society; that your declining years may be cheered by the consciousness of having performed faithfully the duties which your station imposed; of enjoying the respect and affection of those around you, and the benign influences of that religion which carries along with it peace and purity of heart.

The relation which has subsisted between yourself and the members of this Board, has been one of an interesting character; t has given rise to many agreeable interviews, and your uniform and amiable deportment has awakened a feeling of friendship and interest, which, we trust, will survive all the changes which it may be our lot

Be pleased to accept the assurance of our respect, esteem, and best wishes for your

In behalf of the Trustees of Middlebury Academy,

J. B. SKINNER, WM. MITCHELL, ISAAC WILSON,

EVANGELICAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. A Society, called " The Evangelical Benevolent Society of Baptist churches in the Western part of Massachusetts" has been recently formed. Its object is to assist destitute Baptist churches in its vicinity, and otherwise to promote the interests of

evangelical piety.

This Society is composed of Delegates from such Baptist churches as contribute annually to its funds.—I'he following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee

for the ensuing year.

Elder David Wright, of Westheld, Sec-

Brother Elijah Arnold, Esq. of Westfield, Elder Thomas Rand, of West-Springfield. Elder Samuel Abbot, of Chester.

Elder Thomas Barrett, of West-Spring-Elder Isaac Child, of Middlefield. Brother Joseph Hough, of Springfield.

For the Columbian Star. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY OF WASHING-

TON CITY. The second annual meeting of The Young Men's Bible Society of Washington City, was held in the 2d Presbyterian church, on

the 27th of November last. After a sermon Schlomores, 123; Freshmen, 87; total, 492.

A new Chapel will be immediately erectof the Board of Managers during the last year was read, and officers for the ensuing year were chosen. The following extract from the Report gives a condensed view of the labours of the Society during the period above mentioned.

"The Managers regret, that the avocations of most of them are of such a nature, as to preclude, in a great measure, that zealous attention to the interests of the Society which they imperiously demand. They have, however, kept the important object of the institution steadily in view. It men, perfectly competent for the service, may be prepared, and thus the churches in many parts of our country be supplied with pastons, who must otherwise remain desitute.

Tuesdar, December 16.

Among the memorials presented this day, was one from the Judges of the Orphan's country be supplied the work, begun by your agent the Judges of the Orphan's country be supplied the work, begun by your agent the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary, who should have completed the work, begun by your agent the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a gent or missionary agent to procure a suitable of the Court and the Court agent of the Court agent of

ed a similar of Greece ought to be an ob- now pastors of churches, and some employ- of its existence. A number of these have been distributed in the Jail and Poor-House, and the rest mostly given to the destitute. Though but little has been done compared printed for the use of the Senate. for entrance "are nearly the same as they with the great and increasing demand for labour in this good cause, or compared with what was effected by means of your agent the last year, yet we would fain hope, that the Word of Life has been put into the hands of some to whom it may be blessed. There is no room for discouragement in the work in which we are engaged; but, on Academy at Middlebury, Genessee county, the contrary, every motive to induce us to New-York, the following address was made persevere, and act with redoubled diligence and energy. The importance of distribut-ing the Bible, and the blessing which has crowned the exertions of those Societies which have been instituted for this pursions and Education, by travelling, taking pose, are amply sufficient to engage the heart, and open the purse, of every good man in aid of this holy cause. The receipts into the treasury during the past year have been \$86 10: Seventy dollars of which have been forwarded to the American Bible Society for Bibles already received. \$8 39 have been paid for transportation of Bibles and correspondence, and \$0 624 for contingencies. Officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

John Coyle, Jun. President. Rev. Reuben Post, first Vice President. James Montgomery, second Vice President. Rev. Ethan Allen, Corresponding Secretary. William James, Recording Secretary. David Hand, Treasurer.

Managers.-Rev. Daniel Baker, Henry M. Steiner, John D. Barday, John Underwood, William Speiden, James L. Edwards, James R. M. Bryant, James H. Handy,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society tire satisfaction the ability and wisdom with be presented to the Rev. E. Allen, for the which the business of instruction has been appropriate and interesting discourse delivered on the present occasion.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A Sunday School Union Society has been formed in Alexandria, D. C. of which the following named gentlemen were chosen officers:

Rev. Mr. Harrison, President. Colin Auld, Recording Secretary. J. T. Wheat, Corresponding Secretary James Entwisle, Treasurer.

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In pursuance of public notice, an adjourned meeting of the Washington City Colonization Society was held on Monday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall. Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and David A. Hall, Clerk.

The Committee appointed at the former meeting to designate suitable persons to constitute the Board of Managers of the Society, agreeably to instructions, made a report which was read and accepted.

The following persons were then chosen officers for the ensuing year: viz: Rev. William Staughton, D. D. President. Thomas H. Gillis, 1st Vice President. Dr. Thomas Sewall, 2d Vice John Coyle, Jr. Secretary. William A. Bradley, Treusurer.

Managers .- Rev. Reuben Post, Rev. Luther Rice, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Daniel Baker, Rev. Ethan Allen, Col. David Brearley, and Messrs. James H. Handy, David A. Hall, J. P. Fenner, Joseph Thaw, George W. Deshiell and William Hewitt.

Resolved, That the President be requested to call an early meeting of the

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.
E. B. CALDWELL, Chairman. DAVID A. HALL, Clerk.

### Bighteenth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Mondar, December 15. A number of petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Parrot offered the following resoluion, which was read and laid over for con-Resolved, That the Committee on Naval

Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing an additional num-ber of sloops of war to be built and equip-ped for the service of the United States.

Mr. Hayne offered a resolution for proposing to the Legislatures of the several states, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by the Electors, and to prevent the election from devolving, in any events, upon the House of Representatives; which was passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, on Wednesday last, in relation to the claims of Virginia on the United States for monies advanced during the late war, was called up and agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, on Wednesday last, for establishing three new District Courts, was again read for consideration; on motion of Mr. Eaton, it was amended by making the Supreme Court separate and distinct from the Circuit Courts, and the resolution was

adopted.
Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration !

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the proper Departments to settle, on equitable terms, the claims of Maryland against the government of the United States, arising from advances made by Maryland during the late war.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and immediately after

Adjourned.

Tuesdar, December 16.

which, added to the number distributed to the mode of electing President and Vice and Canals, was made the order of the day which, added to the number distributed to the mode of electing I resident and vice and Canada, was made the last year, makes 301 copies of the Sapred Scriptures but into circulation by the last session. These, together with the And then the House adjourned. At the meeting, in the term the last year, makes 301 copies of the Sawhich the venerable Bishop White president and vice
which the venerable Bishop White president and vice
which the venerable Bishop White president and vice
cred Scriptures put into circulation by
means of the Society during the two years
of Greece pusht to be an obnow pasters of churches and some employ.

Of its evictories of the Saresolutions on the same subject, recently proposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. Huyne, were referred to a select Committee, consisting of five members, and ordered to be

Mr. Parrot's resolution, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing an additional number of sloops of war to be built, was again read and adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, respecting the settlement of the claims of Maryland against the Government of the United States, arising from advances during the late war, was again read and adopted.

The bill supplementary to an Act to relieve persons imprisoned for debt, was taken up in Committee of the whole, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then adjourned. WEDNESDAY, December 17.

A number of petitions and memorials vere presented.

Mr. Mills was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the place of Mr. King, of New-York, who, at his own request, was excused from acting on that committee. . Mr. Lowrie laid on the table a resolution

of the Synod of Philadelphia, approving the course taken by the government, in relation to certain tribes of Indians. Mr. Ruggles from the Committee on

Claims, reported the bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, without amendment. The engrossed bill, supplementary to an Act for the relief of certain persons from imprisonment, was read a third time and

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, it was ordered that two additional members be added to the Select Committee on the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and immediate ly thereafter, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 18. A number of petitions were presented, and referred to appropriate committees. The bill for the relief of D. D. Tompkins

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; after which Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating, or prohibiting by

Resolved, That the Committee into the expediency of regulating, or prohibiting by

Resolved, That the President of the pediency of regulating, or prohibiting by law, the transportation of gold, silver, or jewels, in the armed vessels of the United States.

The Senate then adjourned. FRIDAY, December 19.

The resolution offered vesterday, by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, respecting the transportation of gold, silver, or jewels, in our national vessels, was considered and adopted. Very little was done in the Senate to-day,

Adjourned to 12 on Monday.

## HOUSE.

MONDAY, December 15. Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported "a bill to authorize the state of Indiana to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash, and the Miami of Lake Erie;" which was read twice and

committed. Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, entitled An act to procure the necessary surveys and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals;" which, having been twice read,

was referred to a committee of the whole The resolution offered on Friday last, by Mr. Fuller, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House a plan for the peace establishment of the Navy, was taken up, and agreed to, nem.

Mr. Poinsett submitted the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of

ten additional sloops of war.

Mr. Mercer offered separate resolutions respecting the establishment of a school at West Point, for midshipmen; respecting the medical Department of the Navy; and requiring from the Secretary of the Navy, a list of all the officers in the service, the times they entered, the dates of their present commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since 1815; these reso-

lutions, of course, lie on the table one day.

Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for directing the Post Master General to lay before the House a list of the Post Offices, the duties to be performed by postmasters, and the regulations adopted for securing a direct conveyance to letters, &c.

About 30 petitions were presented this

Adjourned. Tuesdar, December 16.

Amongst the petitions and memorials this day presented, was one, by the corporation New-York, praying for an alteration of the law relative to the cession of Castle Clin-

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on the Cumberland Road, reported a bill for the prescription and repair of that road, (proposing to erect toll-gates thereon, &c.;) which was read twice and committed.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Atlen, of Tennessee, calling for a List of Distributing Post-Offices, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Plumer, of N. H. Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the tary Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the final settlement, on principles of equity and justice, of the claims of the State of New-Smith, of Bloomfield, near Alexandria. settlement, on principles of equity and justice, of the claims of the State of New-Hampshire against the United States, for militia services during the late war with

Great Britain. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution, calling on the Postmaster Genecons of his department, for each of the three years next preceding the first day of April 1 ast; which, or course, lies one day on the

WEDNESDAT, December 17.

Several relief bills were reported, and

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, calling on the Post-master General for certain details of his Department for the three last years, was

ailed up, and agreed to.
Mr. Cocke submitted a resolution, requestng the President of the United States to communicate to the House " copies of all contracts for cannon, cannon shot, muskets and other small arms, for the use of the Inited States, which have been made since anuary 1, 1820," &cc. which lies on the tuble one day of course.

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Na al Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the schooners and vessels purchased under the act, entitled, " An act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy."

On motion of Mr. Storre, it was Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compen-sation for a Private Secretary to the President of the United States.

ERROURS IN THE LAND OFFICES.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill, supplementary to an act, approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act providing for the correction of errours in making entries of land at the Land Offices."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered the following, to be added as amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

" Provided also, That if a patent shall have issued for the tract so erroneously entered, the patentee shall, by a deed duly executed, relinquish to the United States all ais right to the same."

The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. The House concurred in the amendment, (of Mr. Campbell,) and the bill was ordered to be engressed for a third reading, ayes 86, noes 52.

And then the House adjourned. THURSDAY, December 18.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on the Cumberland Road, reported "A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road :" which was twice read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution yesterday proposed by Mr. Cocke, was then taken up for consider-

United States be requested to communicate to this House, copies of all contracts for cannon, cannon-shot, muskets, and other small arms, for the use of the United States, which have been entered into since the first of January, 1820, and that he state whether notice for proposals was given for each contract in any newspaper, if so, in what paper, and how long before the contract was concluded; who are interested in each, ortensibly, or as secret partner, so far as he

may have been informed, or believes.

Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, propose amendment, to strike out the last clause of the resolution, (in italice,) and to insert in its room, the following: which was adopted. "Who are the persons with whom such

contracts were made, and whether there are any other persons beneficially interest ed therein; if so, who they are, and in what cases, so far as he may be informed."

Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, sub-

mitted the following, which lies over one day, of course: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the present condition, and future prospects of

the Greeks. The engrossed bill supplementary to the law for the correction of errours in making entries of land at the Land Offices, being called up for consideration, was recommitted

to the Committee on Public Lands, and The House adjourned.

## FRIDAY, December 19.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for extending half pay pensions to children of officers, seamen. and marines, who may have died in the service of the United States, which was twice read and committed. THE GREEKS.

Mr. Webster gave notice that on Mon-day fortnight, he should call up the resolution submitted by him several days since, in relation to the Greeks.

LAND CLAIMS On motion of Mr. Owen, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed; to be styled the Committee on French, Bri-

tish and Spanish Land claims. Mr. Scott, moved to amend the resolution by excepting claims arising in Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas. Adopted. Adjourned to Monday next.

The following persons have been appointed to compose the Committee on the subject of Revolutionary Pensions, via.

Mr. Edwards, of North-Carolina, Mr. Cassedy, Mr. Kreamer, Mr. Hogeboom, Mr. Kidder, Mr. Arthur Smith, Mr. Vance, of North-Carolina.

# MARRIED,

In Boston, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev. ALVA Woods Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the Columbian College, in this District, to Miss ALMIRA MARSHALL, daughter of Josiah Marshalk

# Female Judson Society.

THE Board of Managers of the Female Judson Society, will meet at the house of he Rev. O. B. Brown, on Monday next, at 4 'clock, P. M.

By order of the President, MARY C. BROWN, Party.

### Beetry.

In the much neglected works of the old Engof modern poetry. Cowley, from whose works the following pithy lines are extracted, was a writer of very considerable poetical talents, though the affectation of learning, and a fondness for metaphysical conceits, tended to disfigure and obscure his thoughts: Ed Star.

THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE.

Why dost thou heap up wealth which thou mast quit,

Or what is worse, be left by it? Why dost thou load thyself when thou'rt to fly, O man, ordained to die?

Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high Thou, who art under ground to lie? Thou sow'st and plant'st, but no fruit must see,

For death, alas, is sowing thee. Suppose thou fortune could'st to tameness bring,

And chip or pinion her wing; Suppose thou could'st on fate so far prevail, As not to cut off thy entail;

Yet death at all that subtility will laugh, Death will that foolish gardener mock, Who does a slight and annual plant engraff Upon a lasting stock.

Thou post thyself wise and industrious deem, A mighty husband thou would'st seem. Fond man, like a bound slave, thou all the while Dost for others sweat and toil.

Officious fool, that needs must meddling be, In business that concerns not thee! For when to future years thou extend'st thy

Thou deal'st in other men's affairs. Even aged men, as if they truly were Children again, for age prepare; Provisions for long travel they design In the last point of their short line.

Wisely the ant against hoar winter hoards The stock which summer's wealth affords In grasshoppers that must at autumn die, How vain were such an industry! Of power and honour the deceitful light

Might half excuse our cheated sight; If it of life, the whole small time would stay, And be our sunshine all the day; Like lightning that begot upon a cloud,

(Though shining bright and speaking loud) Whilst it begins concludes its violent race, And where it gilds it wounds the place. Oh scene of fortune, which dost fair appear Only to men that stand not near!

Proud poverty, that tinsel bravery wears, And like a rainbow, painted tears! Se prudent and the shore in prospect keep, In a weak boat trust not the deep, Placed beneath envy, above envy rise,

Pity great men, great things despise. The wise example of the heavenly lark, Thy fellow-poet Cowley mark, Above the clouds let thy proud music sound;

Thy humble nest build on the ground.

## Miscellany.

From a Sermon of Rev. Lyman Beecher. Reasonableness or unreasonableness of the Scriptures, not the rule of interpretation.

It is the opinion of some, that the Scriptures were not infallibly revealed in the be giming; and that they have since been modified by art and man's device, until what is Divine can be decided, only by an appeal to reason. What is reasonable on each page is to be received, and what is unreasonable is to be rejected. The obvious meaning of the text, according to the established rules of expounding other books, is not to be regarded; but what is reasonable, what the tion. Every passage must be tortured into too incorrigible to be thus accommodated, must be expunged as an interpolation.

It is admitted that without the aid of reason, the Bible could not be known to be the will of God, and could not be understood. Reason is the faculty by which we perceive and weigh the evidence of its inspiration, and by which we perceive and expound its that the God who huris the thunderbolt, meaning. Reason is the judge of evidence, should likewise be the God of peace and whether the Bible be the word of God; but that point decided, it is the judge of its meaning only according to the common rules of exposition.

Deciding whether a law be reasonable or not, and deciding what the law is, are things entirely distinct; and the process of mind in each case is equally distinct;—The one is the business of the legislator, the other is the business of the judge.
In making laws, their adaptation to public

utility, their expediency, and equity, are the subjects of inquiry; and here the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a rule must decide whether it shall become a law or not. But when the Judge on the bench is to exfound this law, he has nothing to do with its policy, or utility, or justice. He may not look abroad to ascertain its adaptation to the public good, or admit evidence as to its effects. He is bound down rigidly to the duty of exposition. His eye is confined to the letter, and the obvious meaning of the terms, according to the usages of language.

But what is meant by the terms reasonable, and unreasonable, as the criterion of truth and fulsehood? It cannot be what we should naturally expect God would do; for who, beforehand, would have expected, under the reign of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness, a world like this; a world full of and misery? It cannot be what is agreeable to our feelings or coincident with our wishes, for we are deprayed; and the feei-ings of traitors may as well be the criterion of rectitude concerning human governments, as the feelings of the human heart respecting the Divine.

reasonable, in its application to the Laws of God, is the accordance of his laws and administration with what it is proper for God to

minds, and secure from everlasting to everlasting to everlasting the greatest amount of created good. Hiet. All Olympus is immediately convulsible.

But who is competent, with finite mind ed: and depraved heart, to test the revealed Above, the sire of gods his thunder rolls, laws and administration of Jehovah by this And peals on peals redoubled rend the poles. laws and administration of Jehovah by this lish poets, with a quaintness of expression, rule? To decide upon this vast scale wheth-and occasional bad taste, we find a vigour er the doctrines and duties of the Bible, and of thought, and a simple honesty of feeling, the facts it discloses of the Divine administra- The forests wave, the mountains nod around which form a perfect contrast to the elabotion, are reasonable or not, the premises Through all their summits tremble Ida's woods, and from their sources boil her hundred floods. prehended; the treasures of his power, the depths of his wisdom, the infinity of his benevolence, his dominions, must be comprehended; the greatest good must be known, and the most appropriate means for its at-tainment. All his plans must be open and naked to the inspection of reason, the whole chain of causes and effects throughout the universe and through eternity, with the effect of each alone, and of all combined. Reason must ascend the throne of God; and, from that high eminence, dart its vision through eternity, and pervade with steadfast view immensity, to decide whether the precepts, and doctrines, revealed in the Bible, come in their proper place, and are wise and good in their connexion with the whole; whether they will best illustrate the glory of God, and secure the greatest amount of created good in a government which is to endure for ever. But is man competent to analyze such premises, to make sich comparisons, to draw such conclusions? If God has not revealed intelligibly and

infallibly the laws of his government below; man cannot supply the defect. If holy men of old spake not as the Holy Ghost gave them utterance, but as their own fallible understandings dictated; and if, since that time, the sacred page has been so corrupted, that exposition according to the ordinary import of lauguage fails to give the sense, then it cannot be disclosed; and the infidel is correct in his opinion that the light of nature is man's only guide. The laws of God are lost, the Bible is gone irrecoverably, until God himself shall give us a new edition, purified by his own scrutiny, and stamped by his own infallibility.

Apply these maxims concerning the falbility of revelation, and the rule of interretation, to the laws of this commonwealth. The wisdom of your ablest men has been concentrated in a code of laws: But these laws, though perfect in the conception of those who made them, were committed to writing by scribes incompetent to the duty of making an exact record, and the publication was intrusted without superintendence to incompetent workmen, who, by their blunders, honest indeed, but many and great, defaced and marred the volume: to which add, that at each new edition every criminal in the state had access to the press and modified the types unwatched, to suit his sihister designs. What now is your civil code?-You have none.-The law is so blended with defect and corruption, that no principles of legal exposition will extricate the truth. What then shall be done? Your wise men consult, and come to the profound conclusion, that such parts only of the statute book as are reasonable, shall be received as law; that what is reasonable, each subject of the commonwealth, being a reaconable creature, must decide for himself; that the judges, in the dispensation of justice, shall first decide what the law ought to be, and thence what it is; and that such parts of the statute book, as by critical torture, cannot be conformed to these decisions, e expunged as the errata of the pre or the interpolation of fraud. And thus the book is purified, and every subject and adge is invested with complete legislative power. Every man makes the law for himself, and regulates the statute book by his own enactments.

But is this the state of God's government below? Is the statute book of Jehovah annihilated, and every man constituted his own lawgiver? The man who is competent to decide, in this extended view, what is reasonable, and how, in relation to the interests of the universe, the Bible ought to be understood, is competent without help from God to make a Bible. His intelligence is commensurate with that of Jehovah; and, but for deficiency of power, he might sit on the throne of the universe, and legislate and

administer as well as He. The mariner who can rectify his disordered compass by his intuitive knowledge of the polar direction, need not first rectify text ought to say, is the rule of interpreta- his compass, and then obey its direction he may throw it overboard, and without a a supposed conformity with reason; or, if luminary of heaven, amid storms, and waves, and darkness, may plough the ocean, guided only by the light within.

> From Chateaubriand's " Beauties of Christianity." CHARACTER OF THE TRUE GOD.

It is highly marvellous that the God of Jacob should also be the God of the gospel

He forms the bud, he swells the riponing fruit, And gives the flow'rs their thousand lovely hues, Dispenses sun or rain as best may suit,

And bids cool night distil refreshing dews. We are of opinion that there is no need of proofs to demonstrate how superior, in a poetical point of view, the God of Christians s to the Jupiter of antiquity. At the command of the former, rivers roll back to their sources, the heavens are opened like a book, the seas are convulsed, the dead rise from their tombs, and plagues are poured forth upon nations. In him the sublime exists of itself; and he saves you the trouble of seeking it. The Jupiter of Homer shaking the heavens with a nod, is doubtless highly majestic; but Jehovah descends into the chaos; he pronounces the words: "Let there be light," and the fabulous son of Saturn dwindles to nothing.

When Jupiter would give the other deities an idea of his power, he threatens to suspend them all to the end of a chain : Jehovah needs no chain, no effort of this na-

What needs his mighty arm our puny aid? In vain the monarchs of the earth combin'd Would strive to shake his throne; a single glance Dissolves their impious league; he speaks, and

straight
His foes commingle with their native dust. At his dread voice affrighted ocean flees, And heaven itself doth tremble. In his sight the feelings of the human heart respect-g the Divine.

The countless spheres that glow in you expanse Are nothing, and the feeble race of mortals As though it ne'er had been.\*

Achilles prepares to avenge Patroclus.

Beneath, stern Neptune shakes the solid

ground ; And the toss'd navies beat the heaving main. Deep in the dismal regions of the dead Th' infernal monarch rear'd his horrid head,

This passage has been quoted by all the critics as the utmost effort of the sublime. I'he Greek verses are admirable: they are successively the thunder of Jupiter, the trident of Neptune, and the shriek of Pluto. overflowing treasuries, the Ottoman Go-You imagine that you hear Ida reverberating through all its vallies the rolling of the tances for the payment of its officers and

Deiver d' apportne autup audpar to Deur to.

The repetitions of re, and or, which occur in a tempest, alternately rises and falls in the recesses of the forests. A sudden and painful silence, vague and fantastic images, apidly succeed the tunult of the first movements: after Pluto's shrick you are sensible that you are in the empire of death all the expressions of Homer die away, and a multitude of hissings imitate the murmur of the marticulate voices of the shades.

Where shall we find a parallel to this? Has Christian poetry the means of equal-ling such beauties? Let the reader judge. in the following passage the Almighty describes himself:

burning fire. He bowed the heavens and came down, and the clouds were under his eet. He flew upon the wings of the cheruoim; he rode upon the winds. Accumulated clouds formed a pavilion of darkness around him; the lustre of his countenance dispersed them, and showers of fire issued from their bosom. The Lord thundered in the heavens; the Most High spake, and his voice burst forth like a burning tempest. He sent out his arrows and dispersed my enemies; he hurled his thunderbolts and iiscomfited them. Then the sources of the waters were discovered, the foundations of the earth were laid bare, because thou breatenedst them, O Lord, and they felt the blast of thine indignation.'

"It must be admitted," says La Harpe, whose version we have borrowed, "that there is as much difference between this species of the sublime and any other, as between the Spirit of God and the spirit of man. Here the conception of the grand in its principle is manifest; the rest is but a stadow of it, as created intelligence is but a feeble emanation of creating intelligence; as fiction, however excellent, is but a shadow of truth, and derives all its merit from a fundamental resemblance."

\* Pope's Homer, book xx. v. 75-84. † The father of men and of gods thundered

From Dr. Channing's Discourse on the Evidences of Revealed Religion. Since its introduction, human nature has made great progress, and society experienced great changes; and in the advanced condition of the world, Christianity, instead of losing its application and importance, is the Christian world, to become a wealthy, Corporation of Washington, regulating the found to be more and more congenial and happy, and commercial nation. adapted to man's nature and wants. Men have outgrown the other institutions of that period when Christianity appeared; its philosophy, its modes of warfare, its policy, its public and private economy; but Christianity has never shrunk as intellect has opened, but has always kept in advance of men's laculties, and unfolded nobler views in proportion as they have ascended. The highest powers and affections which our nature has developed, find more than adequate objects in this religion. Christianity is, indeed, peculiarly fitted to the more improved stages of society, to the more delicate constitution of refined minds, and especially to that dissatisfaction with the present state, which always grows with the growth of our moral powers and affections. As men advance in civilization, they become susceptible of mental sufferings, to which ruder ages are strangers; and these Christianity is fitted to assuage. Imagination and intellect become more restless, and Christianity brings them tranquillity by the eternal and magnificent truths, the solemn and unbounded prospects, which it unfolds. This fitness of our religion to more advanced stages of society than that in which it was first introduced, to wants of human nature not then developed, seems to me very striking. The religion bears the mark of naving come from a Being who perfectly understood the human mind, and had power to provide for its progress. This feature of Christianity is of the nature of prophecy. It was an anticipation of future and distant ages; and when we consider among whom our religion sprung, where, but in God, can we find an explanation of this peculiarity?" "There is another evidence of Christianity, still more internal; an evidence to be felt rather than described; but not less real because founded on feeling. I refer to that conviction of the Divine original of our religion, which springs up and continually gains strength in those who apply it habitually to their tempers and lives, and who imbibe its spirit and hopes.-In such men there is a consciousness of the adaptation of Christianity to their noblest faculties; a consciousness of its exalting and consoling influences, of its power to confer the true happiness of human nature, to give that peace which the world cannot give; which assures them that it is not of earthly origin, but a ray from the everlasting light, a stream from the fountain of heavenly wisdom and love. This is the evidence which sustains the faith of thousands, who never read and cannot understand the learned books of Christian apologists; who want, perhaps, words to explain the ground of their belief, but whose faith is of adamantine firmness; who hold the gospel with a conviction more intimate and unwavering

than mere argument ever produced.' DECLINE OF MAHOMEDANISM.

The following important communication says the London Baptist Magazine for October, may be depended upon as authentic; it is from the pen of a gentleman whose rank

gion is on the decline. I answer: in Persia they can scarcely be called Mahomedans: they are Deists, if any thing, and are ready to receive the Christian faith. A few such men as Mr. Martyn would soon effect a change. You cannot conceive the eagerness with which they ask for his translation of the New Testament. I have distributed several hundreds, and could have done so with twice the number if they had been sent me. At Mecca, the resort is so much tallen off, that not one in a hundred (perhaps if I were to say two hundred, I might be nearer) now goes, for those that did. Indeed the revenues, in consequence of this, have so much decreased, that in lieu o troops. Those pilgrims who now resort make no offerings or present; they are satisfied with going. Indeed, from my own observation, after a residence of nearly in this line, imitate the peals of thunder, twenty-four years amongst the Arabs and divided, as it were, by intervals of silence, Persians, I can safely say that Islamism is fast falling to decay."

> From a London Paper. MADAGASCAR.

This extensive and fertile island of the Indian Ocean has recently been wholly converted to Christianity and civilization, by the Missionaries of the London Association. In June last, the British Governor of the Mauritius, Sir Robert Farquhar, visited the lications, as far as practicable, the Agents Mauritius, 517 Robert 1 and Rene, the island with two men of war, and was received by the Prince Rataria and Rene, the principal chiefs, at Tamatave, with every principal chiefs, at Tamatave, with every western and Southwestern parts of the country. took place; and the black chiefs remarked "His wrath ascended like smoke; his that silver and gold they had not, but such face appeared as a flame, and his anger as as they had they gave freely; and it was said to be gratifying to see many thousand natives bringing their presents of plantains, rams, cocoa nuts, &c. The chiefs dined on poard the British men of war, and were received with salutes and honours paid to persons of high rank. The progress in civili-zation and Christian feelings made by these slanders is very great; and their rigid exeution of the treaty made with their king or the abolition of the slave trade, is highly ommendable, and reflects no great credit on the Christian nations who have pertinaciously endeavoured to avoid engagements in this particular. Six years ago they were blinded by complete barbarism; but their eyes have been opened, and they now re-joice and are happy in the blessed idea of having become a civilized nation. Madagascar is eight hundred and forty miles long, and of nearly equal width: and it is calculated that seven millions of human beings have been heretofore sold from it as slaves to different nations. The soil of the island is excellent, the climate genial; and large quantities of sugar and silk are annually produced. The people are a mixed race, but are intelligent and good humored, and murder and theft are now unknown among

them. The king Radama, has an army of 220,000 men (which may be called militia,) and 20,000 of them are as well disciplined as any troops in Europe. Two thousand of them were exercised before their British visiters, and fired vollies, the word of command being given in English. The Gover-nor, and his suit dined with the Prince at nours of the table much to their satisfaction; and every thing indicated, that they wanted only the patronage and attention of

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Jefferson, the rector of the University of Virginia, has recently made a report of the condition of this institution. He mentions, that of the sum of \$60,000, which was voted by the Legislature as a loan from the Literary Fund, the sum of \$40,000 was re-

ceived in May last. The report says: "In consequence hereof the larger buildng, for a library and other purposes, was commenced, and has been carried on with activity, insomuch that its walls are now eady to receive their roof, but that being of short a time, as this composition; scarcely a hemispherical form, and pressing outwardly case occurs, but may be removed by the timely n every direction, it has been thought advisable not to place it on the walls, in their resent green state, but rather to give them ime to settle and dry until the ensuing season, when the roof will be ready, and the walls in a proper condition to receive it. Whether the interior part of the building will be finished within the ensuing year, is

doubtful. The report of the 7th of October of the ast year, stated that the buildings for the accommodation of the professors and stulents were in readiness for occupation, ex- her cough has entirely left her, and she has recept as to some small articles of plastering hen on hand, the garden walls and grounds, and some columns which awaited their capitals from abroad.—These finishings are done, the capitals are received and put up; and the whole of these buildings are now in perfect readiness for putting the institution nto operation. And this might be done (taking reasonable time for procuring prolessors) at the close of the ensuing year 1824, were its funds liberated from their present incumbrances. But these remove t to a very distant time. The several sums was entirely cured of my cough, and pain in advanced from the Literary Fund, as loans, my side. when the balance of the last shall have been received, will amount to \$180,000, bearing a present interest of \$10,800. This, with he necessary care and preservation of the establishment, will leave, of the annual en-dowment of the University, (\$15,000) a sur-plus of between two and three thousand dollars only, with its compound increase, for tried every thing as I thought; but all in vaint the redemption of the principal. This being, I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. Melas before mentioned, of \$180,000, will be len's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate extinguished by the annual payment of a relief, increasing my strength, and restoring my constant sum of \$2,500 at the end of 25 former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence years, a term too distant for the education dence recommend them to all that are afflicted of any person already born, or to be born, for some time to come, and within that period a great expense will be incurred in the mere preservation of the buildings and

He proceeds to state, that when the pri-vate subscriptions shall have been collected, (making an allowance for losses) there will remain a deficit of about \$10,000, on the buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students.

The Governor of Virginia proposes, in his late message to the Legislature, that the annuity be disencumbered, in such a way, that the University may be enabled to commence its operations immediately. He

fund, for the ensuing year, independently of the interest of the loan to the University,

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.

The sum of \$45,000 is annually approximated, in Virginia, to the support of Primary Schools.—The Governor says, in hi late message to the Legislature: "Keturns from 74 counties give us the number of 6105 indigent children within those counties, who have been sent to school in the year 1822 by the aid of the fund, at the average expense of \$7.1-3 for tuition, books and other things. It may be fairly presumed, that a number, little if any thing short of 10,000, will receive the benefit, when the system is matured by time and the experience which it will bring along with it-indeed it is not improvable that that number has been sent to school the present year. It is a subject of much gratification to reflect that the rudiments of learning, at least as far as reading, writing, and the elementary branches of arithmetic, are thus dispensed to so great a number of our community, who or but few of whom, would probably have received no education at all, but for this benevolent provision in their favour

# Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

try these funds may be applied, without hesitation, to the Fort Wayne, or Valley Toxas mission; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention; and even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.-lu all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Mechan, the publisher.

Barbour's Tobacco.

FRESH supply of Barbour's Unmedicated A Tobacco, is just received, at the Drug & Medicine Store of John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue. Nov. 22 .- 3t

To Magistrates. Constables, &c. GENERAL assortment of Blanks used by Justices of the Peace, for sale on reason able terms at this office.

RICHARD S. COXE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, AS removed into the District of Columbia and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust it to him; whether of a professional kind, or in relation to claims of any

description, in Washington, Alexandria, and

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

(For December.)

Hr average cash price of superfine Flour I in Washington County, is ascertained to be from \$6 50 to \$7.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Loaves for the present month must be-

Single Loaf 21 ozs. Double Loaf 42 ozs. W. HEWITT, Register. By order: Dec. 6.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions; and we boldly venture to assert, that no medicine has ever gained so much credit in so use of it, many having lately used it in seated consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skilful Physicians. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for some time past, been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting rehef, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which, in a very short time, she found great relief, and gained her strength. JOHN W. JESAINS. Hudson, 12th Mo. 29, 1819. 'Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MONELL Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern: Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I pro-cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops and by taking a few doses of the said drops, ROSANNAH BARTON, Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that, in June 1818, I was seized with a distressing cough, pain in my side, great weakness in the lungs, and it come tinued until July, 1819, which confined me to the house and sometimes to my bed; I had with those complaints, as a very valuable medi-NANCY BOURNE. Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819.

For sale by C. F. Wilstach, P street, near the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth, Penne avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, Alexandria; and O M. Linthicum, Georgetown. Oct. 25-

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATER BEECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE:



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Profits of the work sac the Gospel.

**Bidacti** 

DEVOTIONAL Extract of a letter by (Concluded 18. (7.) For the go

houghts in solitude; let

selves, on all occasions,

command over our thous

care of those entanglemen those attachments to any view, which would deprive over them. Let us se profitable subject of thou perfections of the blesse Christ, the value of time importance of death and the eternity of happiness is to follow. Let us als reflect on what we have state of our own tools, advance or decline of relationships. last sermon we have hea tion of scripture we have perhaps in this connex what I have (if I remem ed to you in conversation very useful to select scripture, which we ha morning, and to treasure resolving to think of that we are at a loss for ma tion, in any intervals of upon it. This will often whence many profital thoughts may arise, wh not before see in their c Or, if it should not be so ed it will be much be same scripture in our times in a day, with som formed upon it, than to at the mercy of all th which may otherwise in

variety of which will b

amends for their vanit

our discourse in compa

care that nothing may

expose us, or our Chi

censure and reproach;

those that are absent,

19. (8.) Lastly, for

present; nothing malig cere, nothing which n which may provoke, mislead those that are we by any means be co say is innocent; it show it may be edifying to o In this view, we shou some subject of usef ready, in which we me hints given about fu under the former hea for decent opportuniti ful reflection; and if: to do it, we should e immediately. When not turn directly on should endeavour to n other way; we should ter and capacities of may lead them to tal stand best; for their subjects will probably themselves, as well And in pauses of disc improper to lift up God, that his grace

> tion, are only two. the secret duties of t formed; and let us a pious frame. 21. (1.) For secting, I would propose

friends in our endeav

other; that all we

worthy the charact

tures, and of Christi

closing of the day, w

20. (III.) The d

different from that still, as then, with cumstances, which alterations proper. read a portion of sc with suitable refle above; then to r after this to enter o followed by a longe followed reading,